

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
By BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:
The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN
Three Dollars per annum, payable half-yearly
in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all
arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of
the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give
notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a
year, will be considered as wishing to continue
the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the
payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth
gratis.

Advertisements will be inserted on the cus-
tomary terms. Persons sending in Adver-
tisements, must specify the number of times they
wish them inserted, or they will be continued till
ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been
paid for, or its payment assumed by some person
in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be post-paid,
or they will not be attended to.

NOTICE.

THIS is to notify all persons against trading
for a note of hand, which I gave John Orr,
of Mecklenburg, N. C. for seventy dollars, due
the 10th day of January, 1822, as said note was
given in pay of a cotton gin, which said Orr war-
ranted to be a good gin, which, on trial, was
found quite the reverse. I therefore am deter-
mined not to pay said note until the gin is made
to perform as warranted.

ROBERT KIMPATRICK.
August 13, 1822.—3t19

State of North-Carolina, RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July
Session, 1822: Noah Hampton vs. Thomas
Guire.....original attachment, levied on land
and negro man. It appearing to the satisfaction
of the Court, that the defendant in this case is
not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore
Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks
in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to
appear at our next County Court of Pleas and
Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of
Rutherford, at the Court-house in Rutherford, on
the third Monday after the fourth Monday in
September next, then and there to plead or
demur, or judgment final will be entered up
against him. t19

Witness, ISAAC CRATON, C. C.

State of North-Carolina, RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July
Session, 1822: Noah Hampton vs. Augustus
Sackett.....original attachment, levied on house-
hold furniture. It appearing to the satisfaction
of the Court, that the defendant in this case is
without the limits of this state, it is therefore
Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks
in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to
appear at our next County Court of Pleas and
Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of
Rutherford, at the Court-house in Rutherford, on
the third Monday after the fourth Monday in
September next, then and there to plead, or
demur, or judgment final will be entered
up against him. t19

Witness, ISAAC CRATON, C. C.

State of North-Carolina, RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July
Session, 1822: John H. Steville vs. Ezekiel
Pennington.....O. Att.—It appearing to the satisfac-
tion of this Court, that the defendant, Ezekiel
Pennington, resides beyond the limits of the said
state: Ordered, therefore, that publication be
made three weeks in the Western Carolinian,
that unless the said defendant appear at our next
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held
for said county, at the Court-house in Morganton,
on the 4th Monday in September next, and
plead or demur, or judgment final will be
entered up against him. t19

Witness, ISAAC CRATON, C. C.

NORTH-CAROLINA, BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July
Session, 1822: John H. Steville vs. Ezekiel
Pennington.....O. Att.—It appearing to the satisfac-
tion of this Court, that the defendant, Ezekiel
Pennington, resides beyond the limits of the said
state: Ordered, therefore, that publication be
made three weeks in the Western Carolinian,
that unless the said defendant appear at our next
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held
for said county, at the Court-house in Morganton,
on the 4th Monday in September next, and
plead or demur, or judgment final will be
entered up against him. t19

Witness, ISAAC CRATON, C. C.

NORTH-CAROLINA, BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July
Session, 1822: John Caldwell vs. Jesse
Martin, Adm'r. of John Turner and Harrison
Turner.....Justice's judgment served on land.—
It appearing to this Court, that the heirs at law
of Polly Swain, wife of Richard Swain, late of
Kentucky, reside beyond the limits of this state
—therefore it was ordered by the Court, that
publication be made in the Western Carolinian
for three weeks, that unless the said heirs ap-
pear before the said County Court of Pleas and
Quarter Sessions, to be held at the Court-house
in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in Septem-
ber next, then and there to make themselves
parties in this case, and shew cause wherefore
execution should not be had against the real es-
tate, otherwise judgment ex parte will be award-
ed against them. t19

J. ERWIN, Clerk.

Watch Repairing, &c.

JAMES B. HAMPTON respectfully informs
the public, that he occupies the old shop
formerly owned by his father, on Main-street,
a few doors south of the Court-house, Salisbury,
where he is now prepared, with a good set of
tools, to repair all kinds of

WATCHES & CLOCKS.

Having employed a competent workman to help
him, he assures all who may favor him with their
custom, that their work shall be executed in as
good a style as at any other shop in this part of
the country. All kinds of old Jewelry repaired,
and some kinds made. Jobs of every description
in his line of business, will be thankfully received,
and executed on a short notice. People who
reside at a distance, by sending, may depend on
having their work as faithfully attended to and
returned, as though they were present.....and
only the old established Salisbury prices charged.
Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1822. t14

CHARLOTTE

Female Academy.

THE second session of this institution has just
commenced under the management of Miss
LEAVENWORTH, who superintended the last ses-
sion with the highest approbation. All the
branches usually studied by young ladies (music
excepted) are taught in this institution. The
Trustees flatter themselves, from the talents of
Miss Leavenworth as a tutress, and their atten-
tion to the exercises of the school, that very
general satisfaction will be given.

Tuition from six to eleven dollars per semi-an-
nual session, with two dollars additional for fine
needle work. Genteel boarding at from twenty-
five to forty dollars per session. A few more
scholars will be received before the school is
closed. 3wt19

JOHN IRWIN, Treasurer.

Second, and last time.

I SHALL attend at the Court-house in Salis-
bury, on Saturday, the 14th day of Septem-
ber next, to collect the balance of the TAXES
due in Capt. Wood's Company for the year 1821;
and all those who fail to pay on that day, will
have to pay with cost, immediately.

SAML. JONES, Sheriff.
August 30, 1822.

Overseers.

LIBERAL wages will be given to three Over-
seers, who can come well recommended, to
take charge of plantations in the county of Meck-
lenburg. None need apply, unless they have
been accustomed to the command of negroes.
THOS. G. POLK.
Willswood, May 10, 1822.—4wt20

State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, March Term, 1822.
Leeroy Burnett, vs. Elijah Fouch.—Jud. att.
levied on land.—It appearing to the Court that
the defendant lives out of this state.—It was
therefore Ordered, that publication be made for
three months in the Western Carolinian, that the
said Elijah Fouch appear before the Judge of
the Superior Court of Law for the county
aforesaid, at the next Court to be held at the
Court-house in Morganton, on the 4th Monday
in September next, and replevy and plead to
issue, or judgment will be entered against him
for plaintiff's demand. t19

Test. W. W. ERWIN, C. B. S. C.
3mt21 Price adv. \$4.

GROCERIES, &c.

THE subscriber has just received a choice
supply of GROCERIES, which he offers
for sale on the most reasonable terms, for cash.
Among them are: Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rum,
Rice, Figs, Raisins, Salt; and also, the usual sup-
ply of Confectionaries. Likewise, pint and half
pint Tumblers. THOMAS HOLMES.
June 16, 1822.—106

Blind Horses.....cured.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens
of the United States, that he has obtained
a patent from the President of the United States
for a new and useful discovery in the method of
curing BLINDNESS in Horses. The manner of
treatment is simple, and very easily performed.
Numbers of people have given certificates of the
great usefulness of this discovery, and others are
ready to testify in the same way, should they be
called on. The subscriber wishes it not to be
understood, that horses whose eyes have become
dead, can be brought to their sight again; but,
in many cases, where they have been blind from
one to seven years, by his method they have
been restored to perfect sight, and ever after
remained so.

Rights for States, or single counties, may be
obtained by applying, either personally or by
letter, to the subscriber, or his agent, in the
town of Huntsville, Surry county, N. Carolina.
A right for a single county will be sold at from
50 to 100 dollars, proportioned to the population
thereof. JOSEPH SATTER.
Surry county, N. C. Aug. 12, 1822. 3mt26

Notice.

BY a decree of the Court of Equity, made at
April term, 1822, I will expose to Public
Sale, at the Court-house in Salisbury, on Monday,
the 30th of September next, lots No. 17 and 18,
in the great north square of the town of Salis-
bury, on which there are improvements; and
lots No. 26, 37, and 38, in said town, unimpro-
ved. Also, two tracts or parcels of land, lying
and being in the county of Rowan, to wit: one
of three hundred acres, lying on the waters of
Flat Swamp Creek, and one of a hundred acres,
lying on the top of a mountain, called Little
mountain, near to the Flat Swamp Springs, be-
longing to the heirs at law of Evan Alexander,
deceased. A credit of twelve and eighteen
months will be given. Bonds, with approved
securities, will be required.

GRG. LOCKE, C. J. C. C.
August 5, 1822.—3wt20.

The sale of the above property is postponed
to the 30th day of September.

Blanks,

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale
at the Office of the Western Carolinian.

To the Editors of the Western Carolinian.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I PERCEIVE in your paper my character as
sailed and my honesty arraigned before the
public. I allude to the money advertised to
have been lost by John Travis, of Concord, at
my house. As soon as I learned there was such
an advertisement, I sent to an attorney to insti-
tute suit against the man who had thus falsely
exposed my character. I was then informed
Travis was and is yet deranged, and in conse-
quence thereof a suit would not be sustained.
The facts on which he founded his publication
are these. About the 2d of May last, a stran-
ger, in company with Maj. Green, came to my
house, who called himself Johnston; he asked
for lodging, which was at first refused, in con-
sequence of the late increase in our family: he
importuned and insisted, alleging that he was
afflicted with the rheumatic pains, and was then
going to the warm springs in Buncombe. My
wife, though confined to bed, consented the
sick traveller might stay all night, and receive
as much comfort as our small house and mode-
rate circumstances could afford. He staid until
next Monday, and in the mean time complained
much and talked strangely. The next day he
requested me to go for a Doctor, stating he had
been poisoned in Concord and left home to save
his life. I went for the Doctor, who declined
visiting the stranger, and suggested, after read-
ing his letter, in which he had signed his name
John Travis, he was probably deranged. He
staid until the 4th of May, and in the morning
said he would return home; and at his request
I went with him to Lincolnton: there he in-
formed me he had lost between three and four
hundred dollars, and left it at my house under
the bed in a gourd. I wanted him to return
and look for the money, it being about 33 miles
to my house from Lincolnton: he refused. I
came home and examined the place where he
said the money had been deposited, but found
none. The next I heard of the money was an
advertisement in your paper, alleging the money
to have been lost at my house, and that I
knew where it was. He describes exactly the
amount of each bank bill, and other matters
appertaining to the money so minutely, that if
they be true, any person who may pass the bills
might be detected. Thus have I been remun-
erated for what I conceived to be an act of kind-
ness to a sick stranger. Whether I sustain an
honest character, I appeal to those who know
me; and let strangers inquire if I have not work-
ed hard, and honestly supported my family by
the sweat of my brow. And if the law would
afford me redress against the individual whose
corrupt appetite caused him to feed upon the
reputation of one in the humble walks of life, I
should not have troubled you with this com-
munication.

BOSWELL BOSTIC.
Rutherford, July 12, 1822.

This communication was once sent on for
publication, but the gentleman to whose care it
was entrusted did not understand the instruc-
tions given him, in consequence of which it has
been delayed until now. B. BOSTIC.
Sept. 1, 1822.—t19

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, being about to settle in Mis-
sissippi, has appointed William Lum, Esq.
his true and lawful agent, to transact all his bu-
siness in his name. W. JONES.
August 17, 1822.—3wt19

Advertisement.

THERE will be exposed to Public Sale at
Clinton, Rowan county, situate in the fork
of the north and south Yadkin, on the 4th day
of November next, being the first Monday of
the month, the remaining unsold lots in the town
plan of said place; one of which contains a large
new frame building, nearly finished. Likewise,
the adjoining lands, upwards of two hundred
acres, a great part of which consists of valuable
low grounds, reserving the plan of the town, the
width and direction of the road, to the site of
the bridge commenced on the north Yadkin,
and to the bridge of the south Yadkin. The
sale will continue from day to day, until the
property is all disposed of; and a credit of one
and two years given for the purchase money,
with interest, the purchaser giving bond and
security. Attention will be given by
J. A. PEARSON,
JOHN CALLOWAY,
C. S. WOODS.

2mt24

A Swindler.

A SHORT time since, a man by the name of
George Cartwright, a journeyman shoe-
maker, commenced working with me, and after get-
ting into my debt, absconded without paying.
He went off with a journeyman tailor, by the
name of Lemons. It is supposed he will make
for Tennessee, by the way of Lincolnton and
Morganton. The object of this notice is to put
the public on their guard, and let the character
of the man keep pace with himself.

ASA TOMPSON.
Concord, July 29, 1822.—tf 13

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July
Term, 1822.—George Parks vs. the real
estate of John Demmitt, deceased.....Petition for
partition.—It appearing that Nancy Caudle, or
her heirs, are not inhabitants of another state:
Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks
in the Western Carolinian, that they appear at
the next County Court, to be held for the county
of Wilkes, at the Court-house in Wilkesboro',
on the first Monday in November next, and
plead, answer or demur, or the petition will be
heard ex parte.

R. MARTIN, C. J. C. C.
3wt23p

Murphy's Reports, Vol. I.

JUST published by Joseph Gales, Raleigh.
Price \$5. Orders for the above works will
be supplied by WM. H. YOUNG.

Letter Press Printing,

OF every description, neatly and correctly
executed at this Office, on short notice.

AGRICULTURAL.



Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease;
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

FROM THE VILLAGE RECORD.

ORCHARDS.

Having been employed for several days
in pruning my orchard, my mind has been
led to the subject of fruit-trees, the time
of setting out, the distance of setting
them apart, and the season for pruning,
if at all, (the propriety of which is doubted
by some.)

About twenty-four or twenty-five years
ago I set out an orchard, and chose a
northern exposure, though contrary to
the opinions of writers on the subject—
my reasons were these—I had observed
that orchards laying to the south were
more frequently injured by the late frosts
in the spring, than those in a different sit-
uation: vegetation was much earlier, and
often affected by those frosts. My orch-
ard consisted of about 150 trees of 20
different kinds, a great variety of sum-
mer and fall fruit; so that from early in
the seventh month, we generally have a
succession till we gather our winter store,
often in abundance—and I know not that
we have ever wanted for house use in any
year, though some seasons there has been
very little in the country; this I conceive
must be owing to the situation of the
orchard. In planting the trees I now see,
that like many others, I committed a great
error by placing them so near together,
(not more than 30 feet apart) I find that
the limbs of many of the trees interlock,
and are dead and decaying—hence I con-
clude that for the preservation of the trees
and the improvement of the fruit, it would
be much better to set the trees from forty-
five to fifty feet apart—this would admit
of sun and air which are so essential in
aiding the leaves to perform the office as-
signed them, by straining and refining
the sap, or that which constitutes the
fruit, by gradually throwing off that bit-
ter or corrosive property it possesses, and
as the fruit ripens gives it a more agree-
able flavor than it otherwise would have—
I think it must be within the observation
of almost every person, that fruit which
ripens in the shade is not equally good
and agreeable to the taste as that exposed
to the sun and air. If these views be
correct, they are certainly in favor of set-
ting the trees a considerable distance
apart—another advantage in favor of it,
which is that the ground may be farmed
with almost any kind of grain, the trees
be benefitted by it, and the ground left
much better for grass.

On setting out an orchard, I should fa-
vor the holes being opened in the fall of
the year, the size of three feet diameter
at least, the top spit to be laid on the side
of the hole, and the second spit to be
thrown in again, when the earth is remo-
ved to the desired depth, and left in it;
the winter frost will pulverize the earth,
so that with a little rich mould, such as
chip dirt, added to the top mould in set-
ting in the trees in the spring, will facili-
tate their growth. I have little doubt but
that trees thus planted, will grow as much
in four years as they would in seven plant-
ed in the common way, with the holes
dug at the time of planting, and of a size
barely sufficient to admit the roots.

Some suppose it best not to prune fruit-
trees, that they will live longer than if
pruned—which may be correct if omitted
till the limbs grow to a particular size,
but I favor an early attention to forming
and keeping them open, and taking off
those limbs which incline to cross each
other, this being done while the trees are
young in their full vigor and growth, the
bark will soon grow over the parts from
whence small limbs were taken, and little
injury is sustained, but if left till they
grow large and loaded with fruit, they will

chafe each other, and if then taken off will
affect the stock.

As to the time of pruning, men differ
in opinion; some think it best before the
sap rises, and others that it is best when
the leaves begin to put out—I have prac-
ticed the former mode, whether correct
or not; I find that on these trees fre-
quently pruned, young shoots are more
apt to put out. I have an intention to try
what effect rubbing them off with the
hand will have. I am inclined to think
that will be better than to let them have a
summer's growth, and then cut off.

HOW TO TELL A HORSE'S AGE BY HIS TEETH.

The following article is copied from a
valuable work, completed, and lately pub-
lished by Mr. J. Foster, of Winchester,
Va. under the title of "The Domestic
Animal's Friend, or the complete Virgin-
ia and Maryland Farrier."

"A horse that has arrived at an age fit
for service, ought to have forty teeth,
twenty-four grinders, twelve fore teeth,
and four tusks. Mares, however, have
but thirty-six, except when they happen
to have tusks, which is by no means com-
mon.

"It is by the fore teeth and tusks that
the age of horses is to be judged of,
and as they are not generally put to ser-
vice until they come three years old,
(and indeed that is one year too soon,) we
shall commence our description of the
teeth at that age.

"At three, therefore, he will have four
horse and eight colt teeth, which are called
pinners, have a deep black hole in the
middle; while those of the colt are round,
solid and white.

"A short time before the horse comes
four years old, he loses four middle teeth
two above and two below, which are fol-
lowed by four more horse teeth with black
holes to the middle, the same in the pin-
ners.

"A few months before he comes five,
he sheds the four corner teeth, two above
and two below, which is his last colt's
teeth;—and at five they are replaced with
horse teeth hollow as before described;
and grooved on the inside. At this age he
also gets four tusks, the two lower ones
generally three or four months before the
upper.

"Some horses, however, never have
any upper tusks but this is not common.
The appearance of the two lower tusks is
the most certain proof that the horse is
coming five years old; even if some of his
colt's teeth remain.

"When he is nearly six, all his fore
teeth are full grown, pointed and a little
concave on the inside. At six the grooves
on the inside begin to fill up, and soon af-
ter disappear; the other black holes in the
middle of the teeth also begin to fill up,
but are still very apparent.

"At seven, all the fore teeth except the
corner ones, are generally filled up smooth,
though a black spot in the centre may yet
appear. Between seven and eight, the
corner teeth also fill and become smooth:
after eight, it is difficult, indeed by some
held to be impossible, to judge correctly
of the age of a horse; all the striking
marks of his mouth having disappeared.

"After which period recourses must be
had to the general aspect of the mouth.—
If the tusks be flat and pointed, and have
two small grooves on the inside which
you can readily feel with your finger, be
assured he is not old, probably not yet
ten; but if you find only one groove with-
in the tusk, you may conclude he is ap-
proaching twelve.

"After twelve grooves generally disap-
pear, and tusks become as blunt and as
round within as without. The length of
the teeth is by no means a certain crite-
rion to judge of the age, though long
teeth projecting forward, certainly indi-
cates an advanced age, as the teeth of
young horses are not so long, and gene-
ally meet almost perpendicular.

"The lips of a young horse are very
firm and elastic, while those of an old one
are soft, flabby, and hanging, and the

tongue often so large, that the cavity of the mouth is scarcely capable of containing it.

"The holes in the centre of the teeth sometimes continue to an advanced age, but when the tuks become round and blunt, the fore teeth long and projecting forward, the tongue large, and lips flabby, the horse is most certainly old, say from twelve to twenty or upwards, notwithstanding any apparent marks to the contrary.

"Having noticed all the remarks which serve to instruct us as to the age of a horse, it is believed that a person of the most common capacity may, by paying attention to the foregoing directions, ascertain the age of a horse with a considerable degree of certainty, at least until he is too far advanced to be of much value."

INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 28.

We are indebted to Capt. Britton of the brig Wilson, for Dublin papers of the 22d ultimo, containing London dates of the 19th, and Liverpool of the 20th.

The Liverpool report of the market on the 20th, states that cotton was brisk, the sales for the week having amounted to 16,700 bags.

It is stated that the West India growers of sugar are now permitted to refine them at home, with permission to export them direct to the continent. The excise duty on molasses is to be reduced from ten shillings to one shilling per hundred.

The advices from Madrid state, that on the 7th of July the guards from the Pardo reconnoitred the city, with a view of forming a junction with their brethren in the palace, or of getting possession of the king's person. On the 7th they attacked the city in three divisions, two of which were discomfited, almost immediately; the third, which was directed towards the great square, was encountered by the national militia, and, after some hard fighting, compelled to retire.

The London Statesman publishes the following extract of a letter from Paris, dated July 13, evening: "Government has just concluded a contract for 10,000 horses for the artillery, &c. All the different officers have been ordered to their posts, and the conscripts of 1821 are ordered to join the army."

Letters from Constantinople of the 16th, and from Odessa of the 22d June, had reached London. It was expected the port of the latter place would soon be restored to its former privileges of a free trade. Some new outrages had taken place at Constantinople.

In the British House of Commons, Mr. Leonard had given notice that he should bring forward a motion relative to the recognition of the Independence of South-America on the 23d of July.

LONDON, JULY 24.

On Wednesday, his majesty's ship Seringapatam, 46, Captain Samuel Warren, K. B. arrived from the Mediterranean. The Seringapatam passed the ill-fated island of Scio on the 7th of May; it was then in flames. The Greek squadron consisted of five ships, and 53 brigs and schooners. They made signals to the Seringapatam, apparently to solicit assistance, but it being a dead calm, and the Seringapatam under orders to observe strict neutrality in the Greek cause, she proceeded on to Corfu, which island she left on the 8th of June.

Accounts from Petersburg to the 29th June, state that matters are so settled between Russia and Turkey, that the Russian Guards are either arriving or arrived. It was expected that the conduct of the Turks in Scio might influence Alexander's determination, but it had made no impression on him; and he and the king of Prussia are going immediately to Vienna, on a long promised visit. It was understood there would be no Congress.

From Odessa the letters are dated on the 25th ult. They contain no political news. The great and pacific Alexander had, at that date, withdrawn any part of his army from the banks of the Pruth, nor had his enlightened opponents evacuated the province. The humble crest of the one, and the successful diplomacy of the allies of the Holy League, rendered the emancipation of the Christians in Wallachia and Moldavia, from the degrading and iron yoke of their barbarous oppressors, extremely doubtful.

By this conveyance, letters from Constantinople, dated the 19th of June, have been received. They contain various descriptions of the enormities committed in that capital of legitimate government. The Asiatic Janissaries in depravity and riot. The Grand Vizier has narrowly escaped, and the whole city was a scene of murder and confusion. Religion added its assistance to successful villainy. The triumph of the true believers, the followers of the Prophet, over the Christian nations of Europe, was celebrated by every cruelty and insult that could be heaped on those who profess the same faith with Englishmen.

We have received the Paris papers of Sunday, last night's express. The following is an extract:—

PARIS, JULY 31.

The Brussels Oracle of the 19th inst. contains the following article:—

"Letters from the frontiers of France state, that the events which have passed at Madrid and the incalculable consequences to which they may lead, engage at this moment the attention of the French government. The forces assembled at the foot of the Pyrenees have been augmented. It is stated that several regiments, of all arms, forming part of the garrisons of the 16th military division, have been put in movement within a few days past, and we now learn even that the garrison of Amiens is on its march. The regiments of light infantry of the line, consisting of two battalions, will be augmented by a third battalion. The arrangement of the minister of war in this respect is completed, and the publication of the royal ordinance directing the execution of this measure, is momentarily expected."—*Constitutionnel*.

The king of Spain has ordered proceedings to be instituted immediately relative to the conduct of the battalions of the guards, who took refuge at the Pardo, and who made a hostile attempt against the capital.—*Idem*.

LONDON, JULY 11.

Great curiosity was excited yesterday morning by large bills posted in various parts of the town, and particularly by one exhibited at the Stock Exchange. The crowd there was so great, that it impeded the carriages down Bartholomew-lane. Various were the countenances displayed by those parties who had an interest in the subject to which it referred. The confusion it caused up to eleven o'clock, was such that at length it was pulled down. It began as follows:—

"To the monied interests of Great Britain in particular.

"Englishmen—Forty millions of British money are already involved in foreign funds and loans, and fifteen millions more on the brink of the precipice. Appalling and frightful risk! Any sudden change in politics, which the unsettled state in Europe may effect, from day to day, must cause inevitable loss to follow. Colombia, Chili, Austria, Prussia, Italy, Russia, France and Spain, are gradually draining John Bull of his life's blood, &c."

Mr. Livingston ascended in his balloon, from Portobello Barracks, near Dublin, amidst a great multitude of spectators. The balloon was visible for an hour after the ascent; at one period it disappeared behind a cloud, from which it emerged in about five minutes. It appeared to take a N. E. direction. Tickets of admission to the barrack-yard, were sold at 5s. 5d. each, and the profits of the day were announced to be appropriated to the fund, raising for the distressed peasantry in the south and west of Ireland. Mr. Livingston descended on the strand between Baldoyle and Howth. He effected a landing with much difficulty, as he was for a considerable time immersed in the water. He proceeded to Howth, where he took some refreshment, and came from thence in a post-chaise to Dublin, bringing the balloon and car with him.

The Aberdeen Chronicle mentions that a correspondent who was passing along the Hardgate, observed two women and two girls travelling to town. On speaking to them he was informed that they had come from the West Highlands, where they could reside no longer, and that they were not going to Inverness. One of the women had a burden on her back; on being asked if she carried a child in her plaid, she said it was her grand mother. Struck with the circumstance of a grandchild travelling with her grandmother on her back, he turned up part of the plaid, and was astonished to behold the pale countenance of an old emaciated woman, aged 102 years, who had been drenched with rain.

A gentleman went with his wife and children to Wanstead House a few days ago, to purchase some trifling articles; and, after the close of the sale for that day, retired into the forest, about a mile and a half, or two miles, to dine on the grass. After dinner, one of the children, a boy about five years of age, strayed away from the little party, and his parents soon began to be apprehensive at his absence, which continued for two or three hours, notwithstanding the activity of some persons employed to search the neighborhood. The terror of the father and mother became exceedingly great, but they were in some measure relieved by the appearance of a gypsy man, who told them that their child was safe, but that he could not be restored to them except the sum of a sovereign was given to those who had him under their protection. The condition was most gladly accepted, and after a short delay, the gypsy returned with a troop of his people, amounting to between thirty and forty, bearing the child in the midst of them. The poor infant was in a state of complete stupefaction at the time, the gypsies having given him some drink to reconcile him, it is supposed, to the change of his situation. The price of his liberation was paid without a murmur, and he was put into the arms of

his mother, whose agitation had nearly deprived her of her senses.

Inland Navigation.—Holland.—Above 30,000 men are now employed upon the Grand Canal from the Texel into North Holland to Amsterdam. The marshy soil under the water is removed by means of nets, and above 1,000 small vessels are daily employed in carrying it away. The depth of the canal is fixed at twenty-five feet; that the largest East and West Indiamen may be able to reach Amsterdam without unloading any part of their cargo in the Texel. The canal will be above 10 German, (50 English) miles in length; and, including the great sluices, will probably cost nearly 100 millions of Dutch florins.

POPULATION OF PARIS.

The population of Paris in 1817, was 714,000 souls, divided into two separate classes, namely—the inhabitants who live by salaries of office and public professions or any income whatever, who are neither artisans nor workmen, amounting to 366,000, and the laboring class amounting to 348,000 individuals.

But these two distinctions are not sufficient to discover the quantity of actual consumption; for this purpose M. Benoiston establishes two others:—"The opulent consumers" and "the indigent consumers." The former comprises 47,000 married men, and 47,000 married women; 27,700 bachelors between the ages of twenty and forty years: 25,000 spinsters, 9,700 widowers, 20,000 widows, 10,700 bachelors at and above the age of forty, and 20,000 spinsters at the same age; this gives 95,000 men and 105,000 women, making a total of 200,000 individuals belonging to the class of opulent consumers.

The class of indigent consumers are as follows: 85,000 married men and 85,000 married women, 24,000 male and 24,000 female children at and under the age of five years; 14,844 males between the age of five and seventy, and 10,304 females, at academies or boarding houses and schools; 67,506 young men living with their parents as apprentices or otherwise; and 66,046 young women in the like situation; 16,000 soldiers; 1,000 nuns and charitable sisterhood; 32,730 unmarried men between the ages of twenty and forty years, and not included in the preceding numbers; 37,770 females of the same age and in the same situation; 4,200 widowers; 27,000 widows; 4,000 bachelors above the age of forty; 4,800 females in the same situation, making a total of 243,280 men, and 265,709 women of this class; altogether 514,000 individuals; which number added to the preceding class, makes 714,000 souls the population of Paris.

To estimate the extent of consumption in articles of workmanship and manufacture, M. Benoiston takes into consideration the number of persons who have the peculiar means of making use of them; and according to the above statement the following is the result. The consumption of articles of dress and ornament during the year 1817 was 71,900,000 francs; in articles of trade and workmanship, 35,706,000 francs, and in sundries 217,000,000 francs. Total consumption of material and manufacture and other expenses, 324,696,000f. or in English money, 12,987,840f. It will doubtless be observed, that M. Benoiston has not noticed in the above estimate, some objects which are probably but little calculated to appear in such a table: such as Theatres, Lotteries, women of the town, gambling houses, &c. All these are doubtless objects of expense and often ruin; but ought they to appear in an estimate of consumption? In speaking of this class of profits, which are certainly the most deplorable species, M. Benoiston says the scourge, prostitution, brings the revenue of Paris 80,000f. and that before the revolution the number of unfortunate females amounted to 15,000.

DOMESTIC.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 23.

Police.—On Tuesday last a gentleman of considerable address and accomplishments in the polite world, was very civilly invited by the vigilant clerk of the Police Court, not however till the gentleman had nearly finished his bottle of wine after dinner, to repair to the Police, and reply to a few interrogatories, the result of which was, that he had been detained to answer to a serious charge at the next sitting of the Court of Sessions. The facts as related to us, are as follows:—

The person arrested calls himself John Hettick, and alleges that he is a foreigner. He came to this city first in the steam ship Robert Fulton, on her last return from New-Orleans, and we are informed, got on board that vessel in the river Mississippi, some distance from New-Orleans, having then just arrived from Campeachy. Of course he did not pay his passage before coming on board, and on his arrival here, begged the indulgence of the captain till he could visit the Springs, where he should procure funds. Before departing for the Springs, he paid a visit to Long Branch, and owing to his polite and insinuating manners, was somewhat distinguished among the fashionables, saying

acted there as master of ceremonies at a ball or cotillon party. Soon after his return, he took passage in one of the steam boats for Albany, and visited the Springs, where there was no little doubt he was as brilliant and engaging as the occasion required. After a fashionable visit at this delightful resort, he returned to Albany, and on Monday week took passage on board the Firefly for New-York.

Among the passengers in the steam boat was Doct. John F. Carmichael, of Mississippi, who was returning to New-York from an excursion to the north and the Springs. At an early hour in the evening the Doctor had occasion to repair to his trunk, and looking for it, soon discovered it was missing. It contained his wearing apparel, most of the papers he had with him, and \$2800 in money. Diligent search was made throughout the vessel, but the trunk was nowhere to be found, and the only conclusion was, that it must have been sent ashore at some of the landing places.—Hettick, who made himself acquainted with the Doctor, expressed great sympathy for his loss, and offered him a change of linen, &c. which the Doctor, having thus been deprived of his own, thought proper to accept. On their arrival here, they took lodgings at the same house. The Doctor went back to the different landing places in search of his trunk, but could hear nothing of it, and on his return, offered a liberal reward for it and its contents.

Having related the circumstances to his fellow boarders, some of them, particularly Mr. George B. Rapelye, Clerk of the Police, fixed their suspicions on the fashionable gentleman from Campeachy. On naming him to the Doctor, he would not listen for a moment to the idea, that one who had evinced so much interest in his loss, and had been so polite and civil to him, could have been guilty of robbing him, and yet practise so much deception. So decided was his belief that he declined arresting him. Mr. Rapelye then, much to his credit, offered to assume the entire responsibility of an examination, which had it eventuated otherwise than it did, might have placed him in an unpleasant situation. He managed very adroitly in getting the travelling gentleman to walk from dinner to the Police Office, where, in the course of an ingenious examination, abundant proof came out, of his having obtained the money which was in the trunk, but no information could be obtained of the trunk itself, the papers, or the clothing. The probability is, that after the money was secured, the trunk and its contents were cast over the side of the steam boat. About \$532 were found upon Hettick. His trunk, which he alleged contained no money, was brought from his lodgings to the Police Office and examined. Several shirts, the marks having been cut out, were found, and the sum of \$1000 in a \$500 and five \$100 bills, which Dr. Carmichael recognized as part of the money he had lost, was snugly deposited in a stocking. Upwards of \$1,200 are yet missing, a part of which it is hoped may be discovered.

This case should serve as a caution to the public, not to trust too much to appearances. Villainy oftentimes puts on the garb of politeness and obtains introduction to the first circles of society.

Statesman.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE PACKET SHIP LIVERPOOL.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 27.

The Captain and crew of the ship Liverpool (and Mr. Samuel Wright, one of the passengers) arrived off the Hook last evening, in the British schooner Eliza, 21 days from St. Johns, Newfoundland, and came up in the Pilot Boat Ulysses.

The Liverpool sailed from this Port on the 16th July with the following persons, viz. Mr. N. T. Heard, Mrs. Heard, 3 children and 2 servants, Mr. Christie of Jamaica, John Simpson of London, Robert P. Marther of Liverpool, Thos. Wright of Yorkshire, R. A. Northridge of London, Robert Castle, of the British Army, and Samuel Wright of Savannah; and after a pleasant run of 9 days in Lat. 43 45 Long. 49 West, in a thick fog, run foul of an island of Ice, which carried away her bowsprit and cut water and started her main stern. Notwithstanding both pumps were immediately set to work, she went down in less than two hours.—The crew and passengers, 36 in number, took to the boats, and after being out 7 days, succeeded in reaching St. John's, Newfoundland, in safety, with the exception of Mr. Wright, who took passage in the British brig Dart of Bristol, Eng. which sailed in company with the Eliza from St. John's the 6th inst. for England. Captain Lee regrets to state that the Letter Bags were lost; in fact, they saved nothing but what they stood in.—*Sentinel*.

STATE PRISON.

BOSTON, AUGUST 2.

The convicts yesterday attempted to set fire to the workshops; and at the same time to commit murder on one of their own number, whose conduct in the case of Green, lately executed, had excited their displeasure. A disposition to perpetrate some act of violence had been for several days discovered to be prevalent; and yesterday one Hill, a black man, and second-comer, who was ascertained to be

single-minded and principal in the business was ordered to his solitary cell for punishment.

Instead of obeying the order, he ran the shops, raised a large iron bar, and commenced an assault upon the obnoxious convict above mentioned. Several others collected to his aid, and were threatening the officers and proceeding to act with great violence. The Warden, who was in the house, proceeded to the yard and commanded the Prisoners to retire. They refused, but without effect; they seized their fellow prisoner, and Hill in the act of throwing him with his hands, when one of the Guards, fired a shot, which struck him in his body and he fell.—This time it was discovered that the workshops were on fire in several places. The alarm bell was rung, and the prisoners ordered to their cells.—With much difficulty this was effected, and by the aid of the citizens the fire was extinguished, and the grain restored.

Several of the prisoners behaved with great propriety and reflected essentially in suppressing the insurrection and extinguishing the fire; and some of them had been severely injured by their lawless companions, for interfering to support the government of the prison.

Hill, the ringleader, who was the one shot by the guard, is supposed to be mortally wounded, but was alive yesterday afternoon. Of those who were injured the prisoners, one only is thought to be dangerously hurt; the others are severely cut and bruised, but not mortally.

The selling of the ringleader broke the plot before it was ripe for execution. Had it not prematurely exploded, it would probably have been much more serious in its character.

CONSPIRACY IN CHARLESTON.

The Court of Magistrates and Freeholders in Charleston, before whom sundry colored persons (bond and free) were lately tried, for a threatened conspiracy, has published a full account of their proceedings, in a pamphlet form. The paper have only given us a few extracts, deeming it necessary to publish at length the contents of the pamphlet, as, owing to the great avidity of the citizens of the state to peruse it, it had already gone through three editions. One copy has reached this town, which we shall endeavor to procure, in order to give a few additional extracts on Friday.

"The confession of Jack Purcell.—If it had not been for the cunning of that villain Vesey, I should not now be in my present situation. He employed every stratagem to induce me to join him. He was in the habit of reading to me all the passages in the newspapers that related to St. Domingo, and apparently every pamphlet he could lay his hands on, that had any connection with slavery. He once brought me a speech which he told me had been delivered in Congress by a Mr. King, on the subject of slavery; he told me this Mr. King was the black man's friend, that he, Mr. King, had declared he would continue to speak, write and publish pamphlets against slavery the longest day he lived, until the Southern states consented to emancipate their slaves, for that slavery was a great disgrace to the country."

If Vesey was the father of the conspiracy, (asks the Charleston Gazette,) who it might be naturally asked, put the original idea into Vesey's susceptible soul? But comment is unnecessary. We only state for the information of certain people that Denmark (or Telemachus) Vesey was a free black man; in his thoughts and actions as free as he should be, and owned property worth above eight thousand dollars. Therefore it was not "resistance of tyranny," but the Prince of Darkness that prompted his devilish plan.

The following sentence was pronounced upon Jack, a slave belonging to Paul Pritchard, commonly called Gullah Jack by L. H. KENNEDY, Presiding Magistrate.

Jack Pritchard.—The Court after deliberately considering all the circumstances of your case, are perfectly satisfied of your guilt. In prosecution of your wicked designs, you were not satisfied with resorting to natural and ordinary means, but endeavored to enlist on your behalf, all the powers of darkness, and employed for that purpose, the most disgusting mummery and superstition. You represented yourself as invulnerable; that you could neither be taken nor destroyed, and all who fought under your banners would be invincible. While such wretched expedients are calculated to inspire the confidence, or to alarm the fears of the ignorant and credulous, they excite no other emotion in the mind of the intelligent and enlightened, but contempt and disgust. Your boasted charms have not preserved yourself, and of course could not protect others. "Your Altars and your Gods have sunk together in the dust." The airy spectres, conjured up by you, have been chased away by the special light of truth, and you stand exposed, the miserable and deluded victim of offended justice. Your days are literally numbered. You will shortly be consigned to the cold and silent grave, and all the powers of darkness cannot rescue you from your approaching fate! Let me, then, conjure you to devote the remnant of your miserable existence, in fleeing from the "wrath to come."

This can only be done by a full disclosure of the truth. The court are willing to afford you all the aid in their power, and to permit any minister of the Gospel, whom you may select, to have free access to you. To him you may unbosom your guilty conscience. Neglect not the opportunity, for there is no device nor art beyond the truth, to which you must shortly be assigned. —Petersburg Republican.



SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 17, 1822.

YELLOW-FEVER IN NEW-YORK.

This terrible disease is raging with great virulence in the city of New-York. Thousands of the inhabitants have fled to the country for refuge and safety. The Custom-house, post-office, several of the printing offices, and some of the banks, and other establishments, have been removed to another part of the city, unaffected with the contagion. Nothing but the setting in of frost, to purify the atmosphere, will expel this dreadful visitant, and restore health and business to the great mart of American commerce.

AGRICULTURE.

On the 4th of July, the Orange Agricultural Society held a meeting, and chose its officers for the ensuing year, as follows:

- Duncan Cameron, President.
- William Norwood, Vice-Presidents.
- James McNamee, William Kirkland, Treasurer.
- John Taylor, Secretary.
- Denison Olmstead, Cor. Committee.
- James S. Smith, John Scott.

If intelligence in the officers of an agricultural society is indispensable to its success and usefulness, we are well satisfied that very few institutions of the kind, are placed on better footing than the Orange Agricultural Society.

We hope those gentlemen will unite with intelligence, energy and perseverance, without which, their society will go the way of some other public institutions that we could name. The experience of other states, well establishes the fact, that agricultural societies are the most efficient means ever discovered to stir up an emulation in the farming community, and to introduce amelioration in the condition of husbandry and rural economy. It is highly pleasing to every friend of the state, to see such associations springing up in the different counties, and laboring to spread among their neighbors the various improvements in culture, that have produced such wonderful effects in other sections of the Union. We hope the legislature at its next session, will take up the subject, and do or say something in honor of the plough. Like New-York, they might at least recommend the establishment of agricultural societies, in each county. But, we fear the recommendation would have no effect unless it was enforced as New-York has done,—by pecuniary arguments—a species of argument but seldom used by our legislature. At all events, we humbly think the legislature should add to its present list of committees, one to be called “the Committee on Agriculture.” This would be one step in the business, and who knows but in a short time, it might be the means of bringing the subject more successfully before the legislature.

PROSPECTS OF THE FARMERS.

The crops of cotton and corn, in this part of the state, are said to be uncommonly fine. Cotton commenced opening earlier this season, than has been known for several years. Some of the planters have already made good work at gathering in. The last news from Liverpool, state that the sales of cotton had become more lively than for some time previous. We fear, however, that a permanent decline has taken place in the prices of this great staple of our country. The vast stock on hand in the European markets, and in our own sea port towns, and the increase, extent and promise of the present crops, must keep cotton down at least as low as the present prices. If the present crop could be sold at reasonable prices, even at what the market opened with the last season, it would go far towards relieving the embarrassments of our part of the country. But if the farmers only obtain half prices for their surplus pro-

duce, and the merchants, bankers, lawyers, insurers, money lenders, and noteholders, continue to fish in business as they have been for some time past, we fear the people of North-Carolina may yet be driven for relief to like expedients as those adopted by Tennessee and Kentucky.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

In consequence of North-Carolina retaining her thirteen members to Congress, we have heard the question frequently asked—shall the present arrangement of the districts be changed? This is a subject of not a little anxiety to some of our present Representatives, and we think it is one that should begin to attract the attention of the members elect to the next legislature. So far as we have been enabled to learn, the general sentiment seems to be in favor of a new modification. We decidedly concur in that opinion, for several reasons. The population in the present districts have by no means increased in the same relative proportion. If they are suffered to remain as now, the amount of federal numbers in some will be considerably over, and in others as far under, the ratio fixed by congress. A new arrangement, then, becomes necessary, for the purpose of bringing the districts more upon an equality in point of numbers. But even if the present districts were as nearly equal as could be made by any new arrangement, still a change should take place in order to bring other counties, other people, and in some sense, other interests together. Experience proves, that elections are very often controlled by management and concert between certain men in different parts of the district. Now, when a new district is formed and strangers thrown together, it is less practicable to form these conspiracies against the mass of the people, than if the old arrangement should continue.

Another reason in favor of changing the districts is, it will be the means of giving other men of merit besides the present incumbents, a chance of being elected to Congress; but leave them as they now are, and in some of the districts, at least, no man, however superior his merits may be, can offer with any prospect of success against the champion that sits in the saddle. This arises from the great opportunity a member of congress has to render himself popular by the exercise of his *franking* privilege; and, it is said, that some of the worthy Representatives from North-Carolina have used this privilege almost to abuse. The mails groan under the labours of these *franking* gentlemen, and powerful is the effect produced in their districts. Let it not be supposed from these remarks that we think members of Congress should not be permitted the right of *franking*—we think they should; but they should *use*, and not *abuse*. Place a man of very limited capacity, but with great industry in Congress, let him *frank*, *frank*;—letters, circulars, documents, and newspapers, morning, noon, and night, (as many do,) and our word for it, his seat becomes a sort of monopoly to him as long as the district remains unchanged. There are men of this sort in Congress from every state in the union, and these are a kind of great men (as Mr. Jefferson said of the old federal judges), that “never resign, and seldom die.” The only method, then, of giving the people of such districts a chance of bettering, or (if the reader chooses,) worsening, themselves, is in the true spirit of the constitution, every ten years to alter the districts by a new arrangement of the counties. There are still other reasons, and strong ones too, why the districts should at stated periods be new modified: but our object, just now, is not so much to discuss the subject, as to bring it to the consideration of our readers. Perhaps, should occasion require, we may resume our remarks, before the meeting of the legislature.

MILTON, N.C. SEPT. 5.

A few days ago, a tree was felled in the place called Reedy Bottom, in Halifax county, Va. for the purpose of obtaining honey from a nest of bees, supposed to be located in the tree, when was found as motly a set, perhaps, as was ever assembled in so small a compass. In the hollow of the tree, was found four racoons, three flying squirrels, four grey squirrels, one fox squirrel, a scorpion, hornet's nest, and a screech owl. On the falling of the tree, whether by the power of attraction,

we will not say, but it happened, that it fell on the nest of a hornet, commonly called yellow jacket! After the assemblage had in a measure dispersed, the hive was broken up, and five gallons of honey obtained therefrom.—Gazette.

GENERAL JACKSON.

If patriotism really means the love of one's country, then it is a very difficult task to form an estimate of the influence which this love exercises over those who profess to cherish it. The feelings of the real patriot are not limited to the boundaries which circumscribe his country, nor exhausted when they ascertain the sentiments which are entertained of its dignity at home; but are alive, also, to the opinions and sentiments which are entertained towards it by strangers and foreigners. Like personal love, the true patriotic feeling delights in the ascertainment of opinions, other than its own, of the object for whom it is cherished, when it ascertains that its virtues and graces are dwelt upon with delight; and when it listens to an association of its excellencies with whatever is virtuous and lovely.

But what are we to think of those who, under a guise of patriotism, take pleasure in *sullying*, in the eyes, not of their countrymen only, but of the world, the hard-earned fame of a national benefactor? And that too when nothing but the gratification of party feelings can be pleaded in extenuation of such ungenerous conduct. Must not such persons be considered as either *regardless* or *ignorant* of the close alliance which exists between the honor of the nation, and of those whose deeds have rendered it illustrious? Nothing surely but a conclusion of this sort can come at, in relation to those who take so much pleasure in coupling with the name of such, epithets as disgraceful as they are unmerited.

General Jackson, it seems, has been nominated by the legislature of the state of Tennessee, for the office of President of the United States. This is an honorable testimonial of his worth, and shows, at least, the attachment of the legislature to this distinguished chieftain, whilst it is expressive of the grateful sense which that body cherishes of his public services, and private virtues. But no sooner is this act of the legislature promulgated, than we witness, from certain quarters, the issuing forth of the spirit of personal rancour; and Jackson, the hero of Orleans, is denounced for “the violence of his temper,”—for “his partiality for absolute and uncontrolled authority,” and “his disregard of public opinion!”

We see no motive to influence this sweeping attack upon the morals and principles of this distinguished citizen—except one. General Jackson, it is pretty generally known, approves of the course of the present administration, and this pusillous attack may be taken as a symptom of the disease, which appears to have broken out, like the small pox, upon the outside of those who are seeking to dishonor it. We have no fears for the honor of the administration, so long as its acts and policy are understood by this people; but we cannot but deprecate the resort to such means for its disgrace, as implicate, without reason, in the opinion of the world, the character and principles of those whose deeds have so elevated our character as a nation, and conferred upon us such imperishable renown.

BRITISH NAVY—1822.

10 of 120 guns,	1200	31 of 42 guns,	1302
1 of 112 guns,	112	2 of 38 guns,	76
3 of 110 guns,	333	3 of 36 guns,	108
1 of 108 guns,	108	2 of 34 guns,	68
2 of 106 guns,	212	2 of 30 guns,	60
5 of 104 guns,	520	20 of 28 guns,	560
4 of 98 guns,	392	13 of 26 guns,	338
1 of 86 guns,	86	6 of 24 guns,	144
7 of 84 guns,	588	4 of 22 guns,	88
1 of 82 guns,	82	16 of 20 guns,	320
13 of 80 guns,	1040	64 of 18 guns,	1152
7 of 78 guns,	546	6 of 16 guns,	96
3 of 76 guns,	228	5 of 14 guns,	70
86 of 74 guns,	6361	20 of 12 guns,	240
7 of 64 guns,	448	62 of 10 guns,	620
11 of 60 guns,	660	1 of 9 guns,	9
5 of 58 guns,	290	2 of 8 guns,	16
1 of 56 guns,	56	5 of 6 guns,	30
8 of 50 guns,	400	2 of 4 guns,	8
2 of 48 guns,	96		
67 of 46 guns,	3082	515 ves.—guns,	22321
4 of 44 guns,	176		

FROM THE SARATOGA SENTINEL.

Individuals or companies, are not indebted to their own hands for great wealth. Large fortunes are generally procured by traffic, fraud or oppression. All the necessities of life, the affluence and grandeur of individuals and governments, originate in labor. Industry is the vital of a nation; and that government which does not leave the laborer to enjoy the profits of his industry, or takes from his hard-earnings to pay needless expenses, or for the purposes of aggrandizement, strikes a mortal blow at the means of its own existence. This fact appears to be demonstrated by the situation of most of the European governments, with all the advantages that the discovery of America, and the trade of the West Indies, has given them of supplying their subjects with the necessities and comforts of life. Take England for an example. In the year 1701, her national debt was only 16,894,072*l.*, but on the 5th of January, 1810, (that is, in 109 years) it had increased to

the immense sum of 811,085,087*l.* sterling, and is still increasing, notwithstanding the almost intolerable burden her subjects are now groaning under. For what purpose was this immense debt created? Not for the general good of the nation, but to gratify the pride, vanity and aspiring disposition of her princes and nobles. The King's salary is said to be 1,000,000*l.* per year. The Queen's pin money, 500,000*l.* The number of their household servants, 2,700, at an annual expense of 1,350,000*l.* It might reasonably be supposed that George the IV. of the government, would contribute liberally for the relief of their dying Irish subjects; but we hear little of their liberality, although it is but a few years since the prince regent (now George the IV.) found it very convenient to give half a million to relieve the Russian peasants. Such are the affects of pride, and an aspiring disposition to be great, without doing good, “the world over;” and such will be the effects in the United States, unless prevented by the united exertions of the industrious, the laboring and virtuous portion of our citizens, in faithfully watching their interests, and by supporting from their number, a just proportion of our legislative assemblies.

The sickness on board the Macedonian has been attributed to her having been sent to sea without proper cleansing out. The Washington City Gazette states as a proof of the foul condition of the Macedonian, and of neglect somewhere, that they are informed on good authority, whilst she lay at Havana, lumps of ice were found in overhauling the bottom of her hold, which, of course, must have accumulated before she left Boston.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

Messrs. Editors: While we have little opinion of that extravagant and indiscriminate eulogy, so often paid to the memory of the rich and great, yet there is one character, which, for the sake of sorrowing friends and acquaintances, should not be suffered to pass unnoticed—that is the pious and consistent followers of the meek and lowly Jesus, who is, at the same time, “God, our all, blessed forever more.”—Such was the character, such were the hopes, of Miss Anne Murphey, whose death was announced in a late paper. “Of manners gentle, and of affections mild,” she had long been a professed disciple and humble follower of Jesus. In all the relations of life, she was exemplary; in all things she adorned the doctrines of God, her Saviour, by a life of holy conversation and godliness; and we trust she has now gone to receive the reward of her labors. “Blessed are the dead, who thus die in the Lord; yea, saith the spirit, for they rest from their labours, and their works do follow them.” [COMMUNICATED.]



DIED.
On Monday, the 9th instant, after a short but painful illness, which he bore with great fortitude and patience, *Reuben Cress*, nephew of Dan'l Cress, Esq. of this town. The deceased was formerly a citizen of Pennsylvania, but for the past twelve months a resident of Salisbury. Mr. Cress was a young man of exemplary habits and virtues, and his loss is severely felt by his uncle, and much regretted by his acquaintances in this place.

On Friday last, at his father's residence, in this city, Dr. Thomas R. Ruffin, of Smithfield. He arrived here on Friday about noon, apparently in a very debilitated state, although he had been indisposed but a few days—in a few hours he finished his earthly labours, and was consigned to the silent tomb. Dr. Ruffin left an orphan son, his amiable wife having died here a few months ago.—*Raleigh Register.*

Departed this life September the 5th, in Charlotte, at the house of Cowan & Vail, Mr. James Temples, cabinet maker, a native of Providence, Rhode Island, late resident of Cheraw, South-Carolina.

Mr. Temples came to Charlotte on the 28th of August, labouring under severe indisposition from a bilious attack. It may be gratifying to his friends to learn, that although an entire stranger in the town, he received every kindness during his short but severe illness here, which the hospitality of the house, and unremitting attention of the gentlemen of the place, could bestow. His funeral was generally attended on the morning of the 6th, by the citizens.

N. B. A number of accounts, bills, notes, &c. were found in his pocket book, due to the firm of Andrews & Temples; he also left a good horse, saddle, &c.

The Celebrated Horse N. B. WILL stand the ensuing season at my plantation, seven miles west of Salisbury, at ten dollars the season, five dollars the single leap, and fifteen dollars for insurance. The season will commence the 15th of September, and end the last of November. Produce of all kinds will be taken in payment at the market price.

MICHAEL BROWN.
September 9, 1822.—6wt26

Division Orders.

Head-Quarters, 4th Division,
North-Carolina Militia.
Millsboro, Sept. 8, 1822.
WILLIAM P. KELLY, Esq. having been appointed Inspector of the 4th division of the Militia of North-Carolina, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, will be respected and obeyed accordingly.
Gordon Locke, Esq. having been appointed Adj. Gen. to the Major General of the 4th division of the Militia of North-Carolina, with the rank of Major, will be respected and obeyed accordingly.
J. A. PEARSON.
Major General.

It is with regret that the Major General has for some time, observed a decline of that *esprit de corps* in the Cavalry, so essential to every military corps, and which, a few years since, so eminently distinguished the Cavalry in the western section of the state.

With a view to revive this spirit, and under the hope that this will be most effectually done by causing the several regiments within the division to manoeuvre on the same field in view of each other, the Major General orders, that the regiment of Cavalry, within the 8th brigade, under the command of Col. McConnel, the regiment of Cavalry within the 11th brigade, under the command of Col. Polk, and the regiment of Cavalry within the 7th brigade, under the command of Col. Caldwell, do severally parade on the race ground, near Salisbury, on the 17th day of October next, by 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Division Inspector will, at 11 o'clock, inspect the several Troops of Cavalry, and report to the Major General the actual state of each.
At one o'clock, the Major General will review the Cavalry by regiments; after the review, the several commanders of regiments will be required to exercise their respective troops, and to perform such manoeuvres as they may be accustomed to do, with their respective commands, to which will be added others, with specific instructions from the Major General.
By command of Maj. Gen. JAMES A. PEARSON.
EDWARD M. YARBROUGH,
Adj. Gen.

Catawba Navigation COMPANY.

THE Stockholders of the Catawba Navigation Company, are required to pay the third instalment on each share held by them respectively, together with all arrears, to Duncan Campbell, Esq. treasurer of the company. The stock of all those who shall fail to comply with the above notice, will be positively sold at Lincolnton, on the 23d day of October next.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC T. AVERY, Pres't.
Lincolnton, Aug. 1, 1822.—5wt23

Land to be sold for Taxes.

I WILL sell, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on Monday the 18th day of November next, the following tracts of land, (or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes and contingent charges thereon) due for the years 1820 and 1821.
100 acres (owner not known) lying on Long Shoal Creek, joining lands of George Harman, Loville and Potter, and others, (not listed).
125 acres belonging to the heirs of James Wilson, lying on Potts' Creek, joining lands of Daniel Conrad, Jacob Shuford and others, (do. do.).
200 acres lying on naked creek, joining lands of William Koons and others, supposed to belong to — Davis' Legatees, (do. do.).
200 acres lying near the Catawba Springs, (belonging to — Pringle's estate,) listed by Capt. John Reid for the year 1820, for the year 1821 not listed.
83 acres lying on Snow Creek, joining lands of John Null and others, (formerly listed by said Null) belonging to — Rhyne, (do. do.).
300 acres lying on the waters of Maiden Creek and Pinch gut, joining lands of Henry Sides and George Lutz, supposed to belong to the legatees of — Jarrett, (do. do.).
100 acres lying on Jacobs' River, joining lands of Joseph Johnson and others, supposed to be the property of William Reid, (do. do.).
200 acres lying on the Catawba River, joining lands of William Henderson, James Abernathy and others, the property of William Davidson, (do. do.).
JOHN COULTER,
Sheriff of Lincoln County.
September 27th, 1822.—19

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold for ready money, at the Court House in Lincolnton, on the third Monday in October next, ten likely negroes, and a valuable plantation lying on the Catawba, joining the lands of Robert Johnson, Henry Conner, Esq. and others, containing 334 acres, the plantation on which (big) John Abernathy lives, the property of said Abernathy.—Taken by virtue of sundry writs of distress in favor of the Bank of Newbern, Wm. Henderson's Exrs. Henry Conner, John M. Alexander's Exrs. and Jacob Henkel.
JOHN COULTER, Sheriff.
September 7th, 1822.—19

Public Sale.

THERE will be sold, at the plantation whereon Martha Brown now lives, on the head waters of Coddle Creek, on Wednesday, the 25th instant,—one young mare, sundry heads of cattle and hogs, a quantity of farming tools, with household and kitchen furniture, about 400 bushels of corn, one half of which will be sold for cash; a quantity of wheat, oats, some cotton, and various other articles.

Also, there will be rented, at the same time, the plantation for one year. It consists of about 50 acres of cleared land, all of which is fresh and under good fence, with convenient buildings. Terms will be made known on the day of sale, and due attendance given by us.
JUDSON BROWN,
WILLIAM BROWN.
September 3, 1822.—2wt19

Company Notice.

THOSE persons within the beat of the town Company of Militia, who are liable to do militia duty, and all other free white citizens in the borough of Salisbury over 45, are requested to meet at the Court-House, at 3 o'clock, P. M. on Saturday, the 21st inst. to elect two delegates to represent said company in a county meeting, which is to be held at the Court-House in this town, on the 24th Oct. next, to devise means for bringing about a Convention.
Salisbury, Sept. 10, 1822. 2wt19

Writs Venditioni Exponas.

For sale at this Office.

The Muse! what'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires...



FROM THE NEW-YORK STATESMAN.

Petition to the New-York Convention in behalf of the Ladies. By their friend and counsellor.

A humble bard who ne'er before,
Address'd a speaker on the floor
Of Capitol—would mention,
Without a quibble or a quirk,
What ladies beg may be one work
Of your wise state convention.

That every one must have a vote,
Who does not wear a petticoat,
Is generally admitted;
But why should women be denied,
And have their tongues completely tied,
For party broils well fitted.

The question is of great account,
Which no convention can surmount,
Without dissatisfaction
Amongst the ladies—so I fear,
And therefore as their friend appear,
And counsel in this action.

That women have a right to live,
Ten thousand reasons I could give,
But this was never doubted;
And he who would their freedom balk,
And say they have no right to talk,
Would from the world be scouted.

The Turks, I know, who hold no polls,
Believe that women have no souls;
But, when they wear the breeches,
As oft they do in states like ours,
Which gives them supernatural powers,
And hang them up for witches.

To say that women must be driven
From every other place but heaven,
Is certainly alarming;
And he who would the like maintain,
Ought to be treated with disdain,
In company so charming.

Man is half woman, at the best,
Excepting now and then a beast,
Who forfeits all pretensions
To decency and common sense,
By many a foul and black offence;
And yet, some state conventions

Have in their wisdom, found it meet
To let such wretches step their feet,
Polluted with infection,
Into the sacred fane where lies
The ark of all our liberties—
The birthright of election.

While women, pure as Eden's queen,
Before that world-distressing scene,
In myst'ry darkly hidden,
Must stand aloof—remaining dumb,
And never to elections come—
By haughty man forbidden.

But you, immortal statesman, you,
Keeping the lovely sex in view
At your august convention,
Will frame the constitution so
That ladies can't election go,
Without the least detention.

For, should you otherwise decree,
The direful consequence may be
Diminish'd population;
And this I'm authorized to say,
If woman's rights are flung away,
Is their determination.

W. R.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

FROM THE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE.

MEMOIRS OF NAPOLEON.

Mr. O'Meara's Work.

About the middle of the week will appear a work, which must produce a sensation in every country of Europe. Mr. Barry O'Meara, who enjoyed so fully the confidence of the illustrious Prisoner at St. Helena, has come forward with an account of his unreserved communications on a number of subjects during the first three years of his captivity, taken down each day on parting from him. We have been favored with a sight of the work in sheets, and gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity of stating a few particulars respecting it. It is, with great propriety, dedicated to Lady Holland, who exerted herself so much to promote the comforts and alleviate the sufferings of Napoleon.

Our limits will only allow us at present to give very scanty extracts from this highly interesting publication. The difficulty is to make a selection where so many subjects press upon us with an equal claim.

The following extract throws a valuable light on some of the secrets of Post Office management:—

"I suppose," added he, "that that

Montchenu is very glad to hear of my illness. By what channel does he send his letters to France?" I replied, that he sent them through the Governor and Lord Bathurst. "Then, they are all opened and read in London by your ministers," I replied, that I was ignorant of their having recourse to such practices. "Because," said Napoleon, "you never have been in a situation to know any thing about it. I tell you, that the despatches of the Ambassadors, and other diplomatics, that pass through the Post Office, are opened.—Otto told me, that when in London, he ascertained this to be a fact beyond a doubt." I said I had heard that in all the states on the Continent, official letters were opened. "Certainly they are," answered Napoleon, "but they have not the impudence to deny it, like your Ministers, though it is carried to as great an extent amongst you, as any where else." "In France," continued the Emperor, "an arrangement was made, so that all the letters, sent by the Ambassadors, or other diplomatic characters, all their household, and all persons connected with foreign affairs, were sent to a secret department of the Post Office in Paris, no matter in what part of France they were put in. All letters or despatches, in like manner, for foreign courts or ministers, were sent to this office, where they were opened and deciphered. The writers sometimes made use of several different ciphers, not continuing the same for more than ten lines, in order to prevent their being understood. This, however, did not answer, as, in order to decipher the most ingenious and difficult, it was only necessary to have fifty pages of the same cipher, which from the extent of the correspondence, was soon to be had. So clever were the agents employed, and so soon did they read the ciphers, that, latterly, only fifty louis were paid for the discovery of the means of deciphering a new one. By opening all the letters addressed to the diplomatic persons, the post office police got acquainted with their correspondence, to whom all letters addressed subsequently were treated in a similar manner.—The ambassadors suspected that there were some infidelities committed upon their correspondence, and, to prevent it, used generally to change their cipher every three months. But this only gave a little additional trouble. They sent their letters sometimes to a post office town a few miles distant from where they actually resided, thinking that they were very cunning, and would thus escape observation, not knowing of the arrangement I have mentioned to you. The ambassadors of the lesser powers, such as Denmark, Sweden and even Prussia, used, through avarice, to save the expense of couriers, to send their despatches through the post office in cipher, which were opened and deciphered, and the most important part of their contents copied, and communicated to me (never to the Ministers) by *****. By these means I knew the contents of the dispatches that Bernstorff, ***** and others, sent to their courts, before they arrived at their destination; for they were always sealed up, and sent on after we had done with them. Several of them, especially of those of Bernstorff, were full of injurious reflections upon me, censures on my conduct, and fabricated conversations with me. How often have I laughed within myself, to see them licking the dust from under my feet at my levee, after having read in the morning the *batisses* they had written of me to their sovereigns. We used, also, frequently to discover very important matters which they had communicated to them in confidence from the Ambassadors of Russia and Austria, and of your country, (when you had one in Paris,) who always sent their despatches by couriers of their own, which prevented me from being acquainted with the nature of them.—Through the correspondence of the lesser powers, I became acquainted with the opinions of the greater. The cleverness of those who conducted this machinery was astonishing. There was no species of writing which they could not imitate perfectly; and in the post office were kept seals similar to those used by the ambassadors of all the powers of Europe, independent of an immense number of others, belonging to families of different countries. If they met with a seal for which they had not a fac-simile, they could get one made in twenty-four hours. This arrangement," continued he, "was not an invention of mine." It was first begun by Louis the Fourteenth, and some of the grand children of the agents originally employed by him, filled in my

time situations which had been transmitted to them from their fathers.—But, added he, Castlereagh does the same thing in London. All letters to and from diplomatic persons, which pass the post office, are opened, and the contents forwarded to him or some other of your Ministers; and they must be aware that a similar practice is followed in France. Vol. ii. p. 290.

"Some young and ignorant peasants, who were born since the revolution, were conversing with some older and better informed men about the Bourbons. 'Who are the Bourbons?' said one; 'What are they like?' 'Why,' replied one of the older men, 'they are like that old ruined chateau which you see near our village; like it, their time is past and gone; they are no longer of the age.'—Vol. ii. p. 389.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Curious particulars respecting the manners, customs and superstitions of that country.

The natives have a notion, that if any of them whistle while they remain under the rock where they have retired to sleep, it will fall on them. This, they say, was the case with a number of natives at a certain place, one of which, contrary to custom, whistled, the rock fell and crushed them all to death.

The natives of New South Wales are capable of forming friendship and feeling sorrow. It is true their grief does not continue long. At a funeral of a child, the father will weep much, and appear to be much affected with deep sorrow at heart; but as soon as he has retired from the grave, all appearance of grief is fled away, and he resumes his former appearance.

There is no doubt but this race of people may, with kindness and humanity, be made a useful people. They have the talent of emulation; several have already been very serviceable to the settlers in acting as stock keepers and rovers—in these departments they have been equal, if not superior to many Europeans.

The natives never think of providing for to-morrow. All the food they procure at one time they eat before they remove from the place; after they have eaten their fill, they lay themselves down upon the grass and sleep, and in this situation they remain until hunger rouses them to activity.

The men are indolent and oppressive to the women; they will continue basking in the rays of the sun, while the women are obliged to fish: for hours together, they will remain in their canoes singing, which they consider necessary to invite the fish to their bait, for without they carry a sufficient quantity to feed their beastly husbands, their reception would be very uncomfortable.

The females, while young, wear a small opossum skin round their waist; this they continue to use till they are married, but no longer. Both men and women wander about in this savage state; the real cause I conceive to be this—they have not the means of procuring clothes in sufficient quantities: for it is to be observed, that no one can wear what the whole tribe has not: if one be clothed, it is necessary for the tribe to which he belongs to have clothing; if not, the garments of the single person will be thrown away.

The natives of New South Wales procure fire by rubbing a short pointed piece of wood upon a piece that is perfectly dry, by which means fire is very soon produced. When they wish to convey the fire to any distant part, they gather a bundle of grass, in which they put a few sparks of fire, and then run with it towards the place of rest and refreshment: by the swiftness of their motion, the grass is soon formed into a flame; the bundle of grass is then laid on the ground, and another procured, in which are placed a few sparks of fire, and conveyed forward as before. By this method a number of fires are kindled by the way. Some suppose this is done to take the Kangaroo, as this animal is never known to pass near fire, neither will it run over places where the grass has been lately burned, although there be no fire. This being the case, after the animal is pursued up to such places, it is frequently taken.

Origin of the word Easter.

One of the divinities to whom the ancient Saxons paid adoration was the goddess Ostra, Ostera, or Eostra. As those people have left no written documents, this and other facts connected with them would probably have been buried in oblivion, had it not been for the emigration of the Anglo-Saxons in the 5th century to Britain, where they embraced Christianity and learn-

ed to write. About a century after the conversion of the Saxons, the venerable Bede thus wrote (*De Temporum Ratione*, c. 13.): "My nation, (the Anglo-Saxons) while yet in a state of paganism, called the month of April *Eostur month*, from their goddess Eostur, because they celebrated her festival about that time; it is now called Easter month, and the festival Easter. Because both happen about the same time, the ancient accustomed appellation has been retained."

The Saxons very rationally began their year with the return of spring; and the goddess waved her sceptre over flowers, in sacred groves, and on high hills. There the joyous festival was solemnized with exultation at the new gifts of the earth. Sacrifices were offered, large bonfires were kindled, and the people joined in the merry dance around them. The sacred horn circulated briskly, and the new year was greeted with singing and demonstrations of joy. Good wishes were exchanged, and every heart seemed to share the renewed animation of nature. The place where this festival was celebrated, was called *Osterberg*, an appellation still retained at the present day by many hills in various parts of Saxony.

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

Reception of the first American Ambassador at the Court of St. James.

In the following letter, addressed to the secretary of state, Mr. Adams gives an account of his reception at the court of London. When it is recollected that he was the first minister to England, which had been sent to represent an independent nation, the address and the reply will be read with deep interest. The language employed by the speakers, though simple and unadorned, is worthy of those exalted personages, and the sentiments are precisely such as ought to be cultivated by both nations.

LONDON, 1784.

SIR—At one on Wednesday, the first of June, the master of the ceremonies called at my house, and went with me to the Secretary of State's office, in Cleveland-row, where the Marquis of Carmarthen received me, and introduced me to Mr. Frazier, his under secretary, who had been, as his lordship said, uninterruptedly in that office, through all the changes in administration, for thirty years, having first been appointed by the Earl of Holderness. After a short conversation upon the subject of importing my effects from Holland and France, free of duty, which Mr. Frazier himself introduced, Lord Carmarthen invited me to go with him in his coach to court. When we arrived in the anti-chamber, the master of the ceremonies met me, and attended me, while the Secretary of State, went to take the commands of the King. When I stood in this place, where it seems all ministers stand upon such occasions, always attended by the master of the ceremonies, the room very full of ministers of state, bishops, and all other sorts of courtiers, as well as the next room, which is the king's bed chamber, you may well suppose that I was the focus of all eyes. I was relieved, however, from all the embarrassment of it, by the Swedish and Dutch ministers, who came to me and entertained me with a very agreeable conversation during the whole time. Some other gentlemen, whom I had seen before, came to make their compliments too, until the Marquis of Carmarthen returned, and desired me to go with him to his majesty. I went with his lordship through the levee room into the king's closet—the door was shut and I was left with his majesty and the secretary of state alone. I made three reverences; one at the door, the other about half way, and the third before the presence, according to the usage established at those and all other northern courts of Europe, and then addressed myself to his majesty in the following words:

"SIR—The United States of America have appointed me Minister Plenipotentiary to your majesty, and have directed me to deliver to your majesty this letter which contains the evidence of it. It is in obedience to their express commands, that I have the honor to assure your majesty of their unanimous disposition and desire to cultivate the most friendly and liberal intercourse between your majesty's subjects and citizens, and of their best wishes for your majesty's health and happiness, and for that of your royal family.

"The appointment of a minister from the United States to your majesty's court, will form an epoch in the

history of England and America. I think myself more fortunate than all my fellow-citizens, in having the distinguished honor to be the first to stand in your majesty's royal presence in a diplomatic character; and I shall esteem myself the happiest of men if I can be instrumental in recommending my country more and more to your majesty's royal benevolence, and of restoring an entire esteem, confidence, and affection; or in other words, 'the old good nature, and the old good humour,' between people, who, though separated by an ocean, and under different governments, have the same language, a similar religion, a kindred blood. I beg your majesty's permission to add, that although I have sometimes before been entrusted by my country, it was never in my whole life in a manner so agreeable to myself."

The king listened to every word I said, with dignity it is true, but with an apparent emotion. Whether it was the nature of the interview, or whether it was my visible agitation, for I felt more than I did or could express, that touched him, I cannot say; but he was much affected, and answered me with more tremor than I had spoken with, and said—

"SIR—The circumstances of this audience are so extraordinary, the language you have now held is so extremely proper, and the feelings you have discovered so justly adapted to the occasion, that I not only receive with pleasure the assurance of the disposition of the United States, but that I am glad the choice has fallen upon you to be their minister. I wish you, sir, to believe, that it may be understood in America, that I have done nothing in the late contest but what I thought myself indispensably bound to do by the duty which I owed to my people. I will be very frank with you. I was the last to conform to the separation; but the separation having been made, and having become inevitable, I have always said, as I say now, that I would be the first to meet the friendship of the United States as an independent power. The moment I see such sentiments and language as yours prevail, and a disposition to give this country the preference, that moment I shall say, let the circumstances of language, religion, and blood, have their natural and full effect."

I dare not say that these were the king's precise words; and it is even possible that I may have in some particular mistaken his meaning; for although his pronunciation was as distinct as I ever heard, he hesitated sometimes between the periods, and between members of the same period. He was indeed, much affected, and I was not less so, and therefore I cannot be certain that I was so attentive, heard so clearly, and understood so perfectly, as to be confident of all his words or sense; and I think that all which he said to me should at present be kept secret in America, unless his majesty, or his secretary of state should judge proper to report it. This I do say, that the foregoing is his majesty's meaning, as I then understood it, and his own words as I can recollect them. I am, &c.

JOHN ADAMS.

Faith.—'Tis only from the belief of the goodness and wisdom of a supreme being, that our calamities can be borne in that manner, which becomes a man.

Patience.—Misfortunes cannot be avoided; but they may be sweetened, if not overcome, by patience, fortitude, resolution, and the assistance of good men.

Examples.—We do not want precepts so much as the patterns, says Pliny; and example is the softest and least invidious way of commanding.

How noble that sentiment of the venerable Marshal Moncey in his appeal to Louis 18th, "that he had lived too long since he had survived his country."

Habitual indolence, by a silent and secret progress, undermines every virtue in the soul. Nothing is so great an enemy to the lively and spirited enjoyment of life, as a relaxed and indolent habit of mind.

Idleness is the mother of many wanton children. They that do nothing, are in the ready way to do that, which is worse than nothing.

Christian graces are like perfumes—the more they are pressed, the more grateful is their smell. Like stars, they shine brightest in the night—like trees, the more they are shaken, the more deeply are they rooted, and the more abundant is their fruit.